THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER.]

VOL. XLV.] TUESDAY, 4 JULY, 1837. [NO. 9408

FOR CHINA.—The new *Ship Carnatic*, of 500 tons Burthen, *James Laird*, Commander

For freight apply to Messrs. *Ritchie Stewart and Co.*—Bombay, 4th July, 1837.

FOR PONDICHERRY AND MADRAS.—The *Ship La Perous*, Captain J. *Lorette*, to sail on the 10th instant.—For freight and passage apply to the Captain at the Office of Messrs. *Skinner and Co.*—Dady's Buildings, 4th July, 1837.

FOR LONDON.—The well known A. I. *Ship Columbia*, of 508 Tons, Register, *Henry Thornton* Commander. Has excellent accommodations, for passengers and will sail by the end of July. For freight or passage Apply to *Captain Thornton* on board or at the office of

GISBORNE MENZIES AND Co.

Rampart Row 1st July, 1837.

EAST INDIA AGENCY IN LONDON FOR PASSENGERS, *No.* 11, *Leadenhall street* Parties arriving in England, will, on immediate application to Mr. ALEXANDER, *East India Passage Agent*, *No* .11, *Leadenhall street* (*next door to the India House*), secure the most prompt and speedy attention in regard to the clearing and forwarding of their baggage; engaging furnished apartments in town to prevent the expense of resorting to Hotels; procuring immediate return engagements for native servants, and in all other matters conse- on a first arrival in London.

blishing office of the "East India nial Magazine, No. 11, Leaden- t.—London, 25th Sept. 1836.

CE is hereby given, that the Acting ewan of His Highness the Rajah of e will, until the 28th July 1837, re- d Tenders for the supply of 4000 Bales of Jaffna Tobacco of 300 lbs. qual of 328 English pounds each, e of the Government for the year

e Tender should specify the rate per

uality of the Tobacco should be as

rowth 2000
om Ditto.....2000

Toonds 4000

Tobacco should be good and Mer- ble.

Tobacco to be delivered from the et assie 1813 to the 20th Pungoony ctober 1837 31st March

the Sirkar Godowns at Quilon and

Contractor will be required to give ent securities for the due fulfilment of gagement, who should be an Inhabitant avancore possessed of sufficient property. most favourable Tender will be accept- the contractor required to attend ei- person or by Vakeel duly authorized, Dewan's Cutcherry at Trevandrum for pose of executing the Agreement, to red into between him and the Sirkar ing the engagement.

ill be necessary to produce the Secu- before the deed of Contract is executed, the signing of which, one half of the of the whole quantity deliverable will d in advance and the remainder after the quantity shall have been delivered, de- g the advance.

e Tenders will be opened on the day eding the one fixed for their ultimate tion at the Huzzoor Cutcherry where the ns tendering, or Agents on their part, liberty to attend.

he Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders the supply of Jaffna Tobacco, for the use he Travancore Government."

(Signed) R. RUNGA ROW.
Acting Deewan.

zoor Cutcherry, Trevandrum in Travancore, 2d June, 1837.

(A True Copy) JOHN MORPHEW,

ખબર—ઈઆંથી•આપીએચજે — ફેબલે લંમ•શ્રી•તરાવેનઝોરનાં•રાજાનો•ઢુઢીનો ાન ૪૦૦૦ નુનદ•અથવા•ગાંશડી•જાડ્યનાં ાકુની•તે•દર•એક ૩૦૦ દય•રતલની• ાં ૩૨૮ અંગરેજી•રતલ•બરાબર•ની•શ૫ ાજ•વીશેનાં•મોફોરબંધ•૫રપોજલો•તારી ખ ૨૮ મી•જુલાઇ ૧૮૩૭ સુધી•લેશે•તે• તેજ•ગાંમની•શરકારનાં•ફાંમ•શારૂ• ાંને ૩૦ | ૩૮ નાં•વરશ•શારૂ•જોઇએચ•તે• પોજલમો•દર•એક•નુનદનો•ભાવ•ખખવો

તંબાકુનો•જઠો•ફોઠલ•ફકેઆ•૫રમાંણે• જોઇએચ *

ગાલીનો•પાકેલો.....૨૦૦૦
પાતેનમનો•પાકેલો.....૨૦૦૦

નુનદ...૪૦૦૦

તંબાકુ•શારો•તથા•વેપાર•કરવા•લાએકનો તંબાકુ•તારીખ ૩૦ મી•પરીતાશી ૧૦૧૩ અથવા•તારીખ ૧૪ મી•અકટોબર ૧૮૩૭ ને•દીવશથી•આપવાને•શારૂ•કરવુ•તે•તારી ખ ૨૦ પનગુરી•શંને ૧૦૧૩ અથવા•તારી ખ ૩૧ મી•મારચ ૧૮૩૮ સુધીમો•શંધો• કુળલાન•તથા•પોરકાટની•શરકારી•વખ.ર મો•પોફોચાડી•આપવો *

તે•ફંટરાકટરે•પોતાનુ•ંટરાકટ•પુરૂ•કરી આપવા•શારૂ•શારા•લાએક•જમીનો•આપ વા•તે•જેફો • શ્રી•તરાવેનઝોરમો•તેટલાની• મીલકત•ધરાવતા•ફોએ•તેવા•આપવા *

જેનાં•પરપોજલથી•કાએદો•થાશે•તેનુ•ક ખુલ•કીધામો•આવરો•તથા•ફંટરાકટરે•પો તે•અથવા•પોતાની•વતી•પોતાનાં•વકીલને શતા•આપી•શ્રી•તરીનેદરમમો•દેવાંન•ક ચેરીમો•મોકલવો•જે•તે•શરકારને•તે•ફંટરા કટ•વીશેનુ•લખત•કરી•આપે *

જમીનો•કબુલતનાંમુ•કીધા•અગાઉ•કા જર•કરવાની•અગતછે•તથા•શરી•થાએ આ•પકી•બધા•માલનો•અરધો•અવેજ•અ ગાઉથી•આપશે•ને•બાકીનો•અરધો•અવેજ માલ•બધો•પોફોચાડ્યા•પકી•આપશે *

પરપોજલો•લેવા•શારૂ•જે•દાફાડો•ઠેરવે ોછે•તેને•બીજે•દીવશે•ઉજુર•કચેરીમો• જે ોછે•તેને•અથવા•તેનાંઓની•તરકથી•તેનાંનાં•આ કતીઆઓને•તાંફાં•આવવાને•રજાછે•તેનાં નાં•દેખતાં•ઉધાડશે *

પરપોજલનાં•શરનાંમાં•ઉપર•એમ•લખવુ જે•શ્રી•તરાવેનઝોરની•શરકારનાં•ફાંમ•શા રૂછે•તથા•જકનાંનાં•તંબાકુની•શપલાજનુછે

(શરી) આર—રનગારાવ—ઢુઢીનો•દેવાંન

શ્રી•તરાવેનઝોરમોની•તરાવેનદરમ

ઉજુર•કચેરી•તા• ૨ જી•જુન ૧૮૩૭

(ખરી•નકલ)

જાંન•મારકીકુ

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed Tenders will be received until the 31st August, next, by the acting Dewan of His Highness The Rajah of Travancore, for the supply of Two thousand Coombs of Bombay *Salt* of 160 Travancore Parrahs ℔ Coomb, for the use of this Sirkar.

The whole quantity to be delivered within the 31st March 1838 at the following Ports, namely:—

At Alleppey.....	Coombs	400
" Moonambom.....	do..	400
" Kyancolum.....	do..	400
" Manacodom.....	do..	400
" Quilon.....	do..	400
Total....		2000

The Tenders will be opened on the day succeeding the one fixed for their ultimate reception at the Huzzoor Cutcherry, where the person tendering, or Agents on their part, are at liberty to attend and the most advantageous offer, if approved of, will be accepted, and payment made at 28 Chuckrums ℔ Rupee.

The Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of Bombay *Salt* for the use of the Travancore Govenment."

(Signed) R. RUNGA ROW,
Actg. Dewan.

Huzzoor Cutcherry, Travandrum on Travancore, 2d June, 1837.

(A True Copy) JOHN MORPHEW,

ખબર—બે•હજાર•કુમળ•શ્રી•સુમબઇનાં મીઠાંની•તે•દ•એક•કુમળનાં ૧૬૦ તરાવે નઝોરનાં•કરાઓની•શપલાઇ•વીશે•ફેબલે આલંમ•શ્રી•તરાવેનઝોરનાં•રાજાનો•ઢુઢીનો દેવાંન•તારીખ ૩૧ મી•આગશટ•શંને ૧૮૩૭ સુધી•મોફોરબંધ•૫રપોજલો•લેશે•તે•શ્રી•તરાવેનઝોરની•શરકારનાં•ફાંમ•શારૂ•જોઇએચ•જેનાં•૫રપોજલથી•કા એદો•થશે•તેનુ•કબુલ•કરશે *

ધુરોધાર ૪૦ ખાંડી•તે•દર•એક•અંગરેજી ૬૦૦ રતલની *

ગનધક ૧૦ ખાંડી•તે•દર•એક•અંગરેજી• ૬૦૦ રતલની *

ખાંડ ૨૦૦ ખાંડી•તે•દર•એક•અંગરેજી ૫૦૦ રતલની *

તે•જીનશો•શ્રી•આલપજ•અથવા•શ્રી• તરીવેનદરમમો•તારીખ ૩૧ મી•દીશેમબર આવતા•મહીનાંની•સુધી•પોફોચાડી•આપ વી•તેનાં•નાંણાં•દર•એક•રૂપીઆનાં ૨૮ ચ કરમ•૫રમાંણે•ગનેઆમો•આવશે *

૫રપોજલો•લેવા•શારૂ•જે•દાફાડો•ઠેરવે ોછે•તેને•બીજે•દીવશે•ઉજુર•કચેરીમો•

દેવાંન•તારીખ ૩૧ મી•આગશટ•શંને ૧૮૩૭ સુધી•મોફોરબંધ•૫રપોજલો•લેશે•તે•તેજ• શરકારનાં•ફાંમ•શારૂ•જોઇએચ *

એ•બધો•માલ•તારીખ ૩૧ મી•મારચ• ૧૮૩૮ સુધીમો•ફોઠલ•કફેલે•બંદરે•પોફોચા ડી•આપવો *

શ્રી•આલપજ.....૪૦૦ કુમળ
મુનામંબોમ.....૪૦૦ કુમળ
કીચાનઝોલંમ.....૪૦૦ કુમળ
માનાકોદમ.....૪૦૦ કુમળ
કુળલાન.....૪૦૦ કુમળ

નુમલે ૨૦૦૦

૫રપોજલો•લેવા•શારૂ•જે•દાફાડો•ઠરવે ોછે•તેને•બીજે•દીવશે•ઉજુર•કચેરીમો• જે ોછે•તેને•અથવા•તેનાંઓની•તરકથી•તેનાંનાં•આ કતીઆઓને•તાંફાં•આવવાને•રજાછે•તે•તેનાં દેખતાં•ઉધાડશે•તથા•જેનાં•૫રપોજલથી•થ ણે•કાએદો•થશે•તેને•તે•જો•કબુલતમો•આ વશે•તો•તેનુ•કબુલ•કરશે•તથા•તેનાં•નાંણાં દર•રૂપીએ ૨૮ ચકરમ•૫રમાંણે•આપશે *

૫રપોજલનાં•શરનાંમાં•ઉપર•એમ•લખવુ જે•શ્રી•તરાવેનઝોરની•શરકારનાં•ફાંમ•શા રૂછે•તથા•શ્રી•સુમબઇનાં•મીઠાંની•શપલા જનુછે *

(શરી) આર—રનગારાવ•ઢુઢીનો•દેવાંન

શ્રી•તરાવેનઝોરમોની•તરાવેનદરમ

ઉજુર•કચેરી•તા• ૨ જી•જુન ૧૮૩૭

(ખરી•નકલ)

જાંન•મારકીકુ

NOTICE.—Sealed Tenders, for the supply of the undermentioned Articles for the use of the Travancore Government, will be received by the acting Dewan of His Highness the Rajah of Travancore, until the 31st August next; and the most advantageous offer will be accepted.

Salt Petre 40 Candies of 600 lbs. English
Brimstone 10.... Do..... Do..... Do.
Sugar 200.. Do. of 500 Do.. .. Do.

The Articles to be delivered either at Alleppey or Trevandrum within the 31st December next; and payment will be made for the same at 28 Chuckrums the Rupee.

The Tenders will be opened on the day succeeding the one fixed for their ultimate reception at the Huzzoor Cutcherry, where the persons tendering, or Agents on their part, are at liberty to attend.

The Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of******* for the use of the Travancore Government."

(Signed) R. RUNGA ROW.
Acting Dewan.

Huzzoor Cutchery, Trevandrum in Travancore, 2d June, 1837.

(Atrue Copy) JOHN MORPHEW.

ખબર—ફોઠલ•કફેલી•જીનશોની•શપલાઇ વીશે•ફેબલેઆલંમ•શ્રી•તરાવેનઝોરનાંરા જાનો•ઢુઢીનો•દેવાંન•તારીખ ૩૧ મી•આગા શટ•શંને ૧૮૩૭ સુધી•મોફોરબંધ•૫રપોજ લો•લેશે•તે•શ્રી•તરાવેનઝોરની•શરકારના• ફાંમ•શારૂ•જોઇએચ•જેનાં•૫રપોજલથી•કા એદો•થશે•તેનુ•કબુલ•કરશે *

ધુરોધાર ૪૦ ખાંડી•તે•દર•એક•અંગરેજી ૬૦૦ રતલની *

ગનધક ૧૦ ખાંડી•તે•દર•એક•અંગરેજી• ૬૦૦ રતલની *

ખાંડ ૨૦૦ ખાંડી•તે•દર•એક•અંગરેજી ૫૦૦ રતલની *

તે•જીનશો•શ્રી•આલપજ•અથવા•શ્રી• તરીવેનદરમમો•તારીખ ૩૧ મી•દીશેમબર આવતા•મહીનાંની•સુધી•પોફોચાડી•આપ વી•તેનાં•નાંણાં•દર•એક•રૂપીઆનાં ૨૮ ચ કરમ•૫રમાંણે•ગનેઆમો•આવશે *

૫રપોજલો•લેવા•શારૂ•જે•દાફાડો•ઠેરવે ોછે•તેને•બીજે•દીવશે•ઉજુર•કચેરીમો•

જે•લોકોએ•૫રપોજલ•૫પેઆં•કરશે•તેફો ને•અથવા•તેનાંઓની•તરકથી•તેનાંનાં• આડતીઆઓને•તાંફાં•આવવાને•રજાછે• તેનાંનાં•દેખતાં•ઉધાડશે *

૫રપોજલનાં•શરનાંમાં•ઉપર•એમ•લખવુ જે•શ્રી•તરાવેનઝોરની•શરકારનાં•ફાંમ•શા રૂછે•તથા•કબુલાંની•શપલાજનુછે *

(શરી) આર—રનગારાવ

ઢુઢીનો•દેવાંન

શ્રી•તરાવેનઝોરમોની•તરાવેનદરમ

ઉજુર•કચેરી•તા• ૨ જી•જુન ૧૮૩૭

(ખરી•નકલ)

જાંન•મારકીકુ

SALE BY AUCTION.—On Wednesday next the 12th Instant, *Frith and Co.* will submit for sale by public auction, at their Rooms at 11 A. M. the undermentioned viz., an Invoice of Fancy and Plain Stationery, the former consisting of Embossed Paper of assorted patterns. Embossed Boards, Embossed Medallions, and Portraits; the latter consisting of Foolscap, Letter, Thin Post, Blotting Paper &c. a quantity of Madapollams and Jacconets, a quantity of Woollen Stockings and Socks, Woollen Red Night Caps, New Pistols, with Percussion and Flint locks, Skins of Morocco Leather, Children's Shoes, Sets of Burmese Lacquered Boxes 3 in a set and Trays, superior Manilla Cigars, Garden Seeds, Cases of Crown Glass, Kegs of White and Green Paint, Kegs of Pickled Tongues, an Invoice of fresh Hams, Bacon and Pig's Cheeks, just imported, a Barrel of cabin Biscuit, and a quantity of Windsor Soap.

AT NOON.

1 Butt Pale Sherry, 14 Hogshead's Pass' Beer and a large quantity of Chateau Margeau, St. Julien and St. Julien Medoc Claret, worthy of notice.

AT 1 P. M.

A Double bodied Phæton; a serviceable Buggy; and any other Carriages or Cattle that may offer.—Nesbit Cane, 4th June, 1837.

NEILGHERRIES.—Notice is hereby given, by order of the Administrator, that *J. Ryan*, will sell by public auction, on the premises, at Ootacamund, on Thursday, the 3d August next, at 1 P. M. the desirable and substantial residence with extensive outhouses, belonging to the Estate of the late *Sir J. Home, Baronet*; and immediately after the furniture &c. on the premises.

TERMS.—*Ten per Cent.* of the purchase money to be paid on the premises by the purchaser, on the house being knocked down (or within 3 days to the auctioneer should the sum brought to the sale fall short of the requisite amount), and the residue within one month, unless the purchaser consents to sign a Mortgage bond, in which Case he will be allowed to pay it by twelve Monthly instalments; in default of payment however in either case, the sum originally deposited (10 per cent.) will be forfeited, and the premises resold at the risk and loss of the first purchaser, who will be held responsible for all deficiencies arising from such a resale, including commission, and will likewise forfeit all advantages therefrom.—Possession to be given on the full payment of the purchase money, or on the purchaser's singing the Bond.

All goods will be at the risk of the purchasers from the time of sale and such as remain *three days beyond the first* issue of pay next following the sale, will be resold by similar public sale; the first purchaser being held liable for any loss as above, and to forfeit any advantage.

JOHN RYAN,—*Auctioneer.*

Ootacamund, 19th. June, 1837.

TO be sold by Public Auction at the Mazagaum Dock at 4 P. M. on Thursday next, for the benefit of those concerned in the Brig *Rapid*, a quantity of old Sheathing Copper and also a quantity of old broken Timber.—Bombay, 3d. July, 1837.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, Pale Sherry, and Port in quarts and pints, of the usual superior quality; received from Messs. Cockburn and Co., London.

Ind and *Smith's* Beer of first quality just imported, price 60 Rs. per Cask.

GREY PARLANE and Co.

Bombay, 4th July, 1837.

BILLS on Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart, and Co., London, in convenient sets, at 1*s.* 11½*d.* 30 days' sight, may be had of

MEGREGOR BROWNRIGG, AND Co.

Bombay, 3d July, 1837.

COWASJEE AND HORMASJEE JEEVANJEE, beg to inform their customers and the public in general, that they have received by the recent arrivals from England, the undermentioned articles, which are now exposed for sale at their Shop opposite to Messrs. Wooler and Co., Appollo St. Ccoper's fruit of sorts for tarts, Lochfin herrings in firkins. Bicknel's cap peaks and straps, patent enamelled visiting Cards of sizes, fresh preserved salmon, superfine Bristol boards, genuine Dalby's carminative, best Italian Macaroni, superfine blankets of sizes, Proctor's Snuff of sorts, earthen mustard pots with plated tops, worsted waiscoats, and 2 pair's best London treble plated Curry dishes, newest pattern, richly silver mounted borders and handles, solid silver shield for arms &c. each cover forming a dish with hotwater stand, silver feet and handle to match.—Bombay, 3d July 1837.

NOTICE is hereby given, that *Mariam Beebee*, and *Allawoodeen bin Mahomed Esmail Nalcanday*, the widow and son of *Mahomed Esmail vullud Mahomed Abdulla Nalcanday* and *Mahomed Ebrahim bin Allejee Nalcanday* have contracted to sell a dwelling House to *Ruttonsey Jewa*, trading under the name and firm of *Jewa Khettah*, situated without the Town wall in Cazee Syed's Street or 2nd road of Musjeed Bunder, a half share of Mahomed Esmail, having since mortgaged to the said Jewa Khettah, the consideration of purchase money has been paid over to them, the property stands now in the Collector's book on title of Shaik Husson Cowdass, under No. 717, if any person or persons have any claim by way of Mortgage or inheritable right are hereby requested to make known the same to the purchaser, within 14 days in the House from the date hereof, otherwise he, she or they will be precluded therefrom, dated July 3d 1837.

ખબર•ફીઆંથી•આપીએચજે—મરીઅમ બીબી•તથા•અલાઉદીન•બીન•મહમદ• હુશમાહાજલ•નાલખંડે•તે•બીઢવા•છોકરો• મહમદ•હુશમાહાજલ•વલદ•મહમદ•અબદુલા• •નાલખંડેનો•તથા•મહમદ•ઇસરાહમ•બીન અલીજી•નાલખંડે•એનલોકોએ•ઘેર•એક•રટં નજી•જીવા•જેકો•જીવા•ખેતાને•નામનો•ધધો ચલાવેછે•તેને • વેચાતુ • આવપાનુ • શાટું• •ધિકુછે•ત•શ્રી•બાકોરકાટ•કાજી • શેખઅદ નાં • મોકોલામો • અથવા•મશજદ•બંદરનાં બીજા • રશતા•ઉપરછે•તેજ•ઘેરમોનો• અરધો•ભાગ•એજ•ખરીદદાર•જીવા•ખેતાને• ધણ•થાકુ•મહમદ•હુશમાહાલે•ગીરવી•આ પેલેછે•એ•ઘેરનાં•નાંણાં•તે•વેચનારાઓને • આપી•ચુકાછે•તથા•તે•મીલકત • કાલમો• કલેકટરની•ખુકમો•શેખ•હશંન•કવદશને• નામેછે•ને•તેનો•આંક ૭૧૭ મોછે—એ•ઉપર•કહએક•લોક•અથવા•લોકોનો•ગીરવી• અથવા•વારશાની•રીતનો•દાવો• પોચતો• હોયતો•તેનાંઓને•જાંણ•કરવેજે•આજથી• દીન ૧૪ ની•મુદતમો•તેજ•ઘેરમો•ખરીદદા રને•જકેર•કરે—મુદતપછી•કોઇનો•દાવો • કબુલ•કરશે•નકી—તારીખ ૩ જી•જુલાઇ ૧૮૩૭ ❀

NOTICE is hereby given, that *Monica de Conceicao* widow of the late *Lawrance Marian de Santos* had bargained and sold unto *Hamaboye* widow and Executrix of the late *Jamsetjee Nanabhoy* a Dwelling House situate without the Fort walls of Bombay in an Oart caleed Collbhaut Assessed (No. 14) any person or persons having any claim or demand thereon by way mortgage or inheritance or otherwise he she or they are hereby requested to make the same known to the said *Hamaboye* widow and Executrix of the late *Jamsetjee Nanabhoy* or *Hormesjee Bhiccajee Esq* within the Fort of Bombay within fourteen days from the date hereof otherwise they shall be procluded therefrom.—Bombay, 1st July 1837,

AVISO.—Faz-se saber, que *Monica da Conceiçaó*, viuva de *Lourenço Muriano dos Santos*, ha vendido a *Amaboy*, viuva e testamenteira de falecido *Jamsetji Nanabhoy*, uma casa, sita forá das hortas da Praça de Bombay, n'uma horta, chamada Calbhate, com o titulo do livro dos foros No. 14. Qualquer pessoa, que tenha direito a essa propriedade, seja por hypotheca ou herança, o faça saber á dita *Amaboy*, viuva e testamenteira do falecido *Jamsetji Nanabhoy*, ou a *Hormasji Bicaji* que se acha morando dentro da Praça, no espaço de quatorse dias, d'esta data; porque alias perdera o direito á dita propriedade.—Bombay, 1ro. de Julho de 1837.

IT is particulary requested that the Subscribers for the relief of the dependants on the sufferers in the Euphrates expedition who have not yet paid their donations, will be so good as do so with as little delay as possible to enable the Treasurers to make their final remittance to England.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVAL.

Captain J. Lumley. H M 6th Regt.

DEPARTURE.

Bt. Captain Brown, 16th Regt. N. I., to Panwell.
Cornet Simpson, 4th Lt. Dragoons, to Kirkee.
2d Lieut. Dent, Artillery to Deckan.
Ensign. Dent, Infanty, to Do.
Lieut. Hogg, B. E. Regt., to Poonah.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTH.

At Meerutt on the 15th June, the Lady of Douglas Hadow Crawford, Esq., Bengal Civil Service of a Daughter.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVAL.—None,

DEPARTURE.

July 2d.—Baqrue Ardaseer, McIntyre, Master, to China.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

E. I. COMPANY'S VESSELS.—Brig Taptee, Cutter Margaret, Cutter Nurbuda, and Schooner Shannon.
STEAMERS.—Hugh Lindsay, Berenice, and Atalanta.
FREE TRADERS.—Buckinghamshire, Lintin, Columbia, Slains Castle, Mary Bobby, Rapid, Scourfield, Ann, Malabar, Carnatic, Columbia, Childe Harold, Blake, Madras, Huddersfield, Lady East, Jessie Logan and Jamaica.
COUNTRY VESSELS.—Fauze, Lord Castlereagh, Hamudee Kusrovie, Dadaloy, Julia, Maladimbu Shaw, Dowlut Savoy, Discovery Sir Herbert Compton, Hero, Motichund Ahmichund, Hebe, Earl of Clare, Futtat Hulbary.
ARAB SHIP.—Fauze, and Nussarathshaw.
FRENCH.—Barque Anacreon, and LaPerouse
His HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S,—Barque Mecca, and Piedmontese.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY 4th JULY, 1837.

The continued unfavourable accounts of the money market at home brought by the overland April Mail, and the unwillingness of the Commercial firms here to withdraw any portion of their capital from England, under such circumstances, have brought about an unprecedented fall in the rate of exchange, which cannot be reckoned at less than twenty per cent. Within the last few days bills at six months sigh have been sold at one and nine pence the Rupee. This however is a proof that there is no want of money here, which we learn has never been more abundant.

We understand that the Quarter Master Generalship of the Army, has been offerred to and declined by Colonel Lodwick.

Mr. Ashburner, Mr Waghorn, and Mr. Higginson left Malta in the same steamer for England, on the 4th April, the May Packet may therefore bring some intelligence of the reception, or probable reception, of the application from hence for a chartered Bank.

Mr. Waghorn has purchased the *Lady Emily* a vessel of 150 tons, formerly a Government *Yacht*, with excellent accommodations for passengers for the purpose of employing her as a Packet between Alexandria and Marseilles.

The Paddle Shaft of the *Hugh Lindsay* has been fished up.

The *Atalanta* is now out of dock and in readiness for Sea. It is said that her destination is dependent on orders which may be daily expected from Calcutta. We can hardly doubt that that destination will be at an early date to the Red Sea With three Steamers here, it would be hard indeed that another Mon-soon were allowed to pass, without even an attempt to test the practicability of Steaming against the S. W. Monsoon It may be said that the *Hugh Lindsay*, in addition to necessary repairs, is to be lengthened, an experiment which has been attended with great advantage as to speed and other qualties in numerous instances at home, and that this will take her out of employ for the next three months: that the boilers of the *Berenice* are out of order, and that she will not be in readiness for some time to come, and that the *Atalanta* must be reserved for the sacred purposes of the Syrian Route These are arrangements which might and doubtless would be in perfect accordance with the secret wishes and manoeuvres of the Court of Directors -manoeuvres and wishes perfectly palpable to the merest looker on at the progress of Overland communication but is it too much to hope, that the desire to secure a cordial reception in Leadenhall Street, and the prospective glories of a dinner at the Albion, may not outweigh the present feeling and the future grateful recollections of those, over whom Lord Auckland, Lord Elphinstone, and Sir Robert Grant, now preside.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MARCH 23.

REFORM OF THE CRIMINAL LAW.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL, on Thursday, moved for leave to bring in several bills for the amendment of the criminal law. He said that he should have been very desirous to have postponed this subject, in the present state of public business, when so many important questions pressed upon the attention of Parliament, if he could have done so consistently with his duty. The House would recollect, that some years since a Commission had been appointed to revise the Criminal and Civil Law. The instructions to that Commission were to consolidate the written and unwritten law into one statute; but it was found that this would be a most difficult matter. It was therefore deemed advisable that the attention of the Commission should be directed to a reform of the Criminal Law alone, in the first instance; and the result was a Report, laid before Parliament last session, recommending that the punishment of death should be restricted to a very small number of offences. It was proposed to legislate on this subject without waiting for any digest or consolidation either of the written or unwritten law. For a long period it had been the common opinion, sanctioned by the authority of Paley, that a multitude of offenders should be drowned within the net of the law, but the extreme punishment inflicted only in a few instances. But Sir Samuel Romilly, to his immortal honour, had demonstrated the impolicy of such a practice. Lord John said that he would not detain the House with general remarks, but would remind the House that the object of punishment was not revenge for injury, but the prevention of crime. This object was not very likely to be obtained by making the amount of punishment uncertain. There were many circumstances suggesting the chance of escape from the extreme penalty, which would occur to the simple as well as the learned. Thus it was, if the object of punishment was the prevention of crime, that object was in a great measure defeated—He would mention two or three instances, in order to show the great disproportion which existed between the number of person sentenced to death under the present law and the number executed. In 1835, the whole number of persons condemned to death in this country was 523; and the number executed was only 34. In 1836, the number of those condemned to death was 494: while the number executed was no more than 17. With respect to certain offences, the punishment which had taken place was in great disproportion to the number of convictions. For murder there were, for instance, in 1835, 25 persons convicted. One of them was pardoned, in consequence of some informality in the indictment; three were transported for life, and 21 out of the 25 were executed. But for the crime of burglary, while there were 193 convicted and sentenced to death, there was only one of them executed. With respect to the crime of shooting with intent to kill or maim, 60 were convicted, and only two were executed. As to robbery, 202 persons were convicted in 1835, and none of them were executed.

He submitted, that the very great disproportion between the number executed and the number condemned could have a beneficial effect, especially when the peculiar circumstances of each case must be very imperfectly known. With respect to burglary, it was extremely difficult to determine the nature of the punishment which should be awarded. In some cases burglars were executed, in others only a few month's imprisonment was inflicted. The extreme uncertainty of its infliction took away from offenders the salutary dread of punishment. It was said that the recent alteration in the criminal law, by which in some instances the punishment of death had been abolished, had led to an increase of crime. If this were true, the House ought to pause before going further in the same course. But he had returns to prove that such had not been the case. He would take the instance of forgery. In some cases of forgery the punishment of death had been done away with; and he found that, taking the averages of three years before and of three years after the amelioration of the law, the number of commitments in the first period was 55, in the second 210; the number of convictions in the first period 58 1-10th per cent., in the second 71 per cent. He did not think the increase in the commitments very great, considering that many persons were prosecuted under the new law who would have been suffered to escape under the old. A letter he had received from the solicitor to the Society for Prosecuting Forgers stated, that from January to August 1832, when the capital punishment for forging checks were abolished, *seven* forged checks were issued; from August 1832 to August 1833, 48 18 being the work of one forger; from August 1833 to March 1835, only 25 forged checks and bills of exchange were issued.

"Now," said Lord John, "when we consider the awful nature of the punishment that used to take place for forgery, it is consolatory to think that that capital punishment can be done away without increasing the number of offences, and at the sams time increasing the security of the bankers and persons engaged in trade and commerce. I should state, that a case came before Lord Denman, when a man was tried for the capital offence of forging a power of attorney, that person forfeited his life, and before the matter came before his majesty in Council, I received a communication, in the name of a considerable body of the bankers of London, stating their objections to capital punishment, and also a letter from the Governor of the Bank of England, who said, that though the Bank Directors did not consider it their duty to interfere, they had no wish to press the capital punishment. That was a proof that they might safely proceed in mitigating the punishment, and that the two exceptions, for forging wills and powers of attorney, might be done away with."

Lord John then proceeded to show the effect of the alteration of the law in reference to other offences, for which the punishment of death might be inflicted previously to 1827, when Sir Robert Peel's Acts for the [illegible] and Consolidation of the Criminal Law were passed. In the three years previous to 1827, the number of commitments had been 4,068, the proportion of convictions 72 per cent.; to the three years subsequent to 1827, the commitments were 3,624, the convictions 75 per cent. He thought that these returns proved that they might proceed with safety to relax the severity of the criminal code: Mr. Harmer, the solicitor, had informed him, that there was a general wish in this country for a diminution of capital punishments. In France, in Bavaria, in Prussia, and in the United States, capital punishments were becoming less frequent. In France, juries were allowed to accompany their verdicts with a declaration of extenuating circumstances, which were taken into account when sentence was pronounced; and Lord John quoted the opinion of the French Minister of Justice, that what the law had lost in severity it had gained in certainty. But Lord John said it was evident, that the infliction of punishment was rendered quite uncertain by its being left to the jury to say whether there were extenuating circumstances or not. After mentioning the opinion of the Commissioners as to the crimes to which the punishment of death should still be attached, —and mentioning that he had consulted Lord Denman and Baron Alderson on the subject; especially with reference to wounding and stabbing with intent to kill, —Lord John Russell stated the offences which it was proposed by his bills to continue capital. The first was, doing grievous bodily harm with a manifest design to kill; the second, burglary accompanied with personal violence; the third, robbery from the person with stabbing, maiming, or doing bodily harm with a dangerous instrument; the fourth, setting fire to buildings actually inhabited, or to any building adjoining thereto; (rick-burning would no longer be a capital offence; and Lord John went into an argument of some length to prove that the capital punishment, now inflicted for that crime, prevented prosecutions and convictions;) the fifth, setting fire to, casting away, or destroying ships; the sixth, exhibiting false lights or signals with the design of leading away ships in dress; the seventh, piracy accompanied with cutting, stabbing, and attempting to murder. He then proceeded to state the offences for which transportation for life would be awarded. These were—administering poison: shooting with intent to kill: entering dwelling-houses and putting the inmates in bodily fear, without actual violence, and other malicious injuries to the person, but without murderous intent. Lord John said he doubted whether the terms of transportation at present awarded were judiciously chosen. He thought that seven years was too short a term, and proposed that ten years should be the shortest period of transportation In this opinion he was confirmed by the statements of the late Governor of Van Diemen's Land, and of the Chief Justice of New South Wales—

It appeared from all the information which had been received, that prisoners sent out for seven years were so extremely unruly, insolent, and subordinate, that in a very short space of time, the colonies would have suffered very serious and alarming mischiefs, The next term of transportation he proposed to fix at 15 years; and the greatest term would, of course, be for life. If this plan should be adopted, it would, he thought, necessary before long to diminish very considerably the number of prisoners who should be transported. He conceived that the accounts which had been given, by various high authorities of the manner in which that punishment was now carried into effect in the colonies, would be most unsatisfactory to those who wished to see punishment properly and effectually applied. The error of the present system existed, as he believed, in the very great number, amounting to between 3,000 or 5,000 convicts, sent out annually to the colonies. These numbers were not absorbed in a population of decent characters, but became part of a considerable population on convicts. Crime and vice of all kinds were on the increase to a most lamentable extent; and after a short time those prisoners, instead of undergoing punishment, became possessed and were admitted to the enjoyment of great indulgences, and committed worse crimes than they would have committed had they remained at home

Lord John adverted to the system of apportioning convict labourers among different individuals, the amount of the convict's punishment depending entirely upon the disposition of his master. The inequality of treatment rendered transportation a most uncertain punishment—

If the system of transportation was only applied to a small number of convicts, he could easily conceive that such a system of discipline could be established as would overcome the evils now existing; but when, to a colony consisting of only about 100,000 free settlers, this country sent out annually 3,000, 4, 00, and perhaps 5,000 convicts, it could not be effected: and, on the contrary, the result in time would be to convert the whole colony into the residence and territory of the most depraved community that ever existed in the world. He repeated the conviction of his own mind, that it would be necessary before long to take steps, not to abolish transportation altogether,—for he could not go that length with Archbishop Whately,—but to restrict and apply it to certain crimes and offences, and to particular classes of offenders. He would not now enter into the various other evils of the present system, but he would just state, that it cost this country between 350,000l. and 400,000. annually; and that it required a very considerable military force to be kept up—both in New South Wales and in Van Diemen's Land—a distance too remote for their being employed on any other service even if desired.

The Commissioners recommended, that for certain offences, ten years' imprisonment should be the punishment; but Lord John could not consent to so long a term of confinement for minor offences,—especially when he found that in France and other foreign countries, few offenders were imprisoned for more than two years. Besides, the prison discipline of this country was not calculated to work reformation. He did not, however, then intend to bring in any bill with respect to imprisonment or transportation; though, as he should move to bring in bills relating to capital punishment, he thought it right to explain to the House his views respecting minor punishments—

The bills which he proposed to bring in were several in number; because it was the opinion of some persons that there were some of the matters to which those bills would have reference which required early consideration, while there were others, such as those relating to piracy and the setting fire to ships, &c. which might be very well postponed. For this purpose, he should divide his legislation into several bills; one being to abolish capital punishments in cases of forgery; another relating to offences against the person; another to abolish the punishment of death in certain cases; another to relate to [illegible] and stealing from the person; another to the [illegible] burglary; another to piracy, and the last relating to burning of ships and buildings. He must state that it was his intention to bring a bill with respect to [illegible] one law which had been passed abolishing capital punishment and substituting for it transportation for [illegible] positive sentence upon convictions for offences [illegible] those laws applied. He should also move to [illegible] punishment of the pillory.

After some remarks on the evils of the present [illegible] by which the Judges were compelled to pass [illegible] death on prisoners for such offences as sheep-stealing, [illegible] then apply to the Home Secretary for a mitigation of [illegible] sentence,—thus keeping from the knowledge of the public [illegible] the amount of punishment actually inflicted. Lord John Russell alluded in terms of approbation to the gratitude to the exertions of Sir Samuel Romilly, Sir James Mackintosh, Mr. Ewart, and Mr. Leonard, [illegible] the secretary of the Criminal Code. Much has been done in that way already; but [illegible]s it not a disgrace to the country to have laws by which [illegible] murdered persons might be sentenced to death in one year? He did think that the Government ought to sanction the feelings of the Judges, after the critical consideration of the Crown, and the opinion of the public, and not to leave this country behind other countries as regarded criminal legislation and the prevention of crime.

Mr. EWART and Mr. HUME expressed their approbation of the course taken by Government; and leave was given to bring in the bills.

STANDARD.—MARCH, 15.

We would wish to say a word to a dogma of Mr. [illegible]ington, delivered on Monday night. Speaking of the Dissenter's scruples of conscience, which scruples, in one way, the Dissenters have disclaimed by the mouth of Dr. Burnett, the learned civilian observed:—"He would never undertake to decide upon the religious scruples of any man. No man had the slightest right to [illegible] with another on such points. He had no hesitation in stating that it would do no violence to his (Dr. [illegible]) conscience to contribute not only to the maintenance of the Established Church, but to that of any other sect, if it was in a condition to require it." Now, it must be upon us great disgrace to protest against this doctrine, even to Dr. Lushington himself, he has, for a few guineas consideration, proved his liberal tenderness to conscientious scruples by tasking every faculty of his mind in attempting to perpetuate the burning alive of woman and female children, in conformity with the conscientious scruples of those who hired him as the advocate of cruel, systematic and most extensive murder. Doubtless he would find no difficulty in accommodating to any other conscientious scruples, even those of our Indian fellow-subjects, even though, [illegible] Suttee superstition, these scruples might outrage the laws of God and the law of nature. We protest, however, against this extreme liberality. We contend, that if one man is to be judged by his conscience, so is another; and that the conscience of an Indian urge him to fling a shrieking female upon a burning pile, the conscience of a Christian Englishman, taught to believe that he who consents to a crime becomes partaker of its guilt, will call upon him, the Christian Englishman, to snatch the victim from the flames, [illegible] even to knock her devout executioner upon the head, should he render it necessary by resisting the rescue. And we deny the right of any man's conscience to compel us to become partakers of his sins of commission, so do we protest against the title of our neighbours' consciences to force us into sins of omission; and, among sins of omission we can imagine none of a deeper dye than the neglect of providing the public worship of God at the head of all duties, political, social, and personal. We therefore, as [illegible] disagree from Dr. Lushington's tenderness to the religious scruples of Dissenters, that would force England to renounce the national worship of the Creator, as from a delicate sensibility in favour of widow-burning. We confess that there are few names which we read with much pain and offence as the name of Dr. Lushington. It is a public scandal that this man has been permitted to remain an officer of the Church—a judge in "Court Christian" (that is the title of the profaned court) a single day after his abominable Suttee speech.

AGE.—MARCH 19.

The Church-rate Bill is defunct. *De mortuis*, &c. They may bring it in, but it will keep good company with the mace, when the House is in Committee and will [illegible] stink in Bernal's nostrils. It will be no more heard of this session. But *revenons á moutons*, which is not inappropriate, speaking of *the Lambs*; they must go out, [illegible] *they know it*; but they would rather wait until May, when the majority of them will become entitled to *their re*

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ing pensions; this, however, they will not be *permitted* to do; and they will, therefore, as we think with our knowledge of the men, make a virtue of necessity. They will attempt to thrust forward the Irish Municipal Bill before Easter, calculating that it will be rejected in the House of Lords before the middle of April. *In this hope they may be disappointed.* Their intention is, to throw themselves upon the country as the injured and much abused friends of the Irish Agitator. *In this too they may be disappointed*, and out they must go.

SIR JOHN HOBHOUSE.

A Sunday paper gives it as a prevalent rumour that the right honourable baronet has resigned, a report which, at all events, a very few days—may probably, this very day, will either confirm or contradict. The world have heard so very little of Sir John Hobhouse lately, that many of our readers may require to be told or reminded, that the right honourable gentleman is (or was) a member of the cabinet, and holds (or held) the office of president of the board of control. It must surprise every one, that so little has been heard of Sir John Hobhouse since his accession to the ministry. Indeed he seems, like his old friend and master, Sir F. Burdett, to be almost ashamed of the association. We are not aware of what value to his colleagues or the community Sir John's official labours may have been; but this we know, that if they have been of no more value than those in St. Stephen's chapel, his retirement from office (which, however, like our Sunday contemporary, we do not credit) must be a matter of indifference to his colleagues; who, it is said, have long wished to see Lord W. Bentinck at the head of the Board of Control. But to hear of a whig resigning, is at once unnatural; and news too good to be true. Unlike Falstaff, they may do so "upon compulsion," but on this head they are by no means friends to "the voluntary system." —*Herald, March* 19.

GLOBE.—MARCH 20.

At the levee on Friday, his Majesty, in confering the decorations of the Order of the Bath on the several naval officers, addressed them in the kindest terms. To vice-Admiral Sir R. Donnelly he said—"You were in the glorious battle of the 1st June, were you commanded your ship in a most gallant and seaman-like manner. I regret that the reward of your meritorious services has been so long delayed, and I now feel the greatest satisfaction in performing a tardy act of justice to so gallant an officer." To Admiral Austin his Majesty paid a high compliment, and hoped that the honour he was then conferring would lead to higher honours, equally as well deserved from his King and country.

TIMES.—MARCH 21.

In the debate which followed Lord Mahon's interesting speech upon the relations between Great Britain, or rather between Lord Viscount Palmerstone and the belligerent parties in Spain, some 10 or twelve days since, Sir Robert Peel spoke, we are sure, the feeling of the great [illegible] Conservatives throughout this country, when he [illegible] all sympathy with Don Carlos, and declared [illegible] did not see any one British object which could [illegible] by the success" of that pretender to the Spanish [illegible] Such is our own sentiment on the question, save [illegible] there is no imaginable termination of the civil [illegible] raging in the northern provinces of the Peninsula [illegible] ust not be hailed as in one respect a blessing to [illegible] try, by releasing her unfortunate subjects from [illegible] unprofitable wretchedness to which a vain, [illegible] d heartless minister has exposed them, and by [illegible] which it has too deeply shared, notwithstanding [illegible] partnership has been carried on under a heap of [illegible] es and subterfuges which none but ministers at [illegible] unprincipled and cowardly could ever have had re[illegible] to. When we make allusion therefore to Colonel [illegible] d his troops, it is with no desire to implicate them [illegible] dishonour attaching to the government which se[illegible] hem into their present humiliating service—a ser[illegible] wherein they are disavowed by those who have be[illegible] them. But what a load of guilt lies on that public [illegible] nary of England who has shed so much English [illegible] and destroyed for ever the hopes and comforts of [illegible] y thousands of his helpless countrymen, besides [illegible] g the empire itself substantially in the evils of a [illegible] lawless and piratical, that he dares not answer the [illegible] n, when it is put to him, whether England is at war

It is now affirmed in all the accounts which [illegible] ached this country from the westward of the Py[illegible] that not only guns, rockets, and warlike stores from [illegible] l arsenals of Great Britain have formed the bulk [illegible] ilitary materials with which the corps of Evans [illegible] ently marched upon its inland enterprise of an [illegible] upon Hernani, in expected combination with [illegible] from Pampeluna, which is distant near 50 miles [illegible] e sea, but that a corps of Bitish artillery, and [illegible] ion of the Royal Marines of England, ac[illegible] ied Evans in that disastrous expedition, and [illegible] his retreat to St. Sebastian. N w, let us ask, [illegible] species of movement which comes within the let[illegible] spirit of the quadruple alliance? Was England [illegible] d—and, if not bound, was she in any sense autho[illegible] —to join her forces with the armies of either belligethe civil war of Spain, other than her *maritime forces*, [illegible] r objects confined to the *sea coast* of those provinces [illegible] constituted the seat of war? This now becomes a [illegible] s national question—serious in its principle, be[illegible] the acts of Lord Palmerston amount to an unlimit[illegible] rmeddling with all the occurrences of a civil war, [illegible] d on between two parties exclusively Spanish for the [illegible] sion to the crown—serious in its contingent conse[illegible] s, because there would be no shadow of pretence [illegible] part of England for complaining if two or three [illegible] governments followed her example, by dispatching [illegible] s and armies to the succour of Don Carlos, and thus, [illegible] he gradual increase of such reinforcements, producing [illegible] at would be really nothing less than a general war among [illegible] powers of Europe, under the mask of auxiliary trea[illegible] s. But if such a state of things as now exists in Spain [illegible] a subject of anxiety both for the principles in which [illegible] has originated and for the results to which it might na[illegible] ally lead, can anything be more mortifying or painful [illegible] Englishmen than the total frustration of every propect, [illegible] merely of complete success, such as Lord Palmerston [illegible] confidently and repeatedly predicted when taunted in [illegible] House of Commons with the unpromising nature of [illegible] cause to which he had harnessed the efforts and re[illegible] ation of this country, but of that *prompt*, as well as [illegible] ain, triumph which the other great statesman. Ge[illegible] al Evans, assured us when some of the electors of [illegible] stminister displayed their impatience at the paraly[illegible] or stagnation which appeared to have laid hold of this [illegible] tico military adventurer. Hitherto Great Britain has [illegible] er raised an arm but to conquer. There was a pres[illegible] every where that a corps of Englishmen was invinci[illegible] in Spain, more especially, it was almost a national [illegible] net to doubt the possibility, of defeating British troops. [illegible] it is a monument to the praise of Viscount Palmers[illegible] that in two campaigns he has done his best to de[illegible] ish the whole edifice of national glory raised by the Duke of Wellington in seven—and, as is truly, though invidiously, stated by a Royalist French journal, that the "British standard is put to light by those whom Lord Palmerston calls a banditti." The whole world will ask, and has a right to ask, how is England indem[illegible] ed for such disgraces? Has she made any progress in commercial properity through the favour of the Madrid government? Has she, by her notable adherence to the principle of "non-intervention" enabled Spain to advance one step towards internal peace, or towards fixed and stable institutions? Has she gained one particle of goodwill either from the French government or the French people in exchage for the universal hatred of the Spaniard? Has she any the slightest hope of either terminating the civil war in Spain with success, or of abandoning her share in it with honour, more than she possessed three years ago? Lord Palmerston will find that his personal share in these transactions is one of which the effects are likely to hang about him, and that the public feeling on the subject will not be set asleep so readily as a House of Commons audience when the noble lord addressed them. With regard to the East of Europe, we wish this one question to be asked of Lord Palmerston by some representative of the people of England—viz., whether any British consul or other public functionary accredited to the republic of Cracow by his Majesty is now resident in that city? When such a functionary was sent thither? and if none be now there, why there is not? for, if we do not much deceive ourselves, Lord Palmerston, after his ususal practice, contrived to smother a question or motion in the House of Commons a year or two ago, by assuring the House that a consular or diplomatic agent *should be sent* to represent this country in the little Polish republic. Russia, Prussia, and Austria have all agents there. We have a surmise, indeed, that his lordship said such a person was already on his way; at all events it ought to be formally stated whether an agent was sent or not? Whether he was authorised to remain there or not (If not, who it was that turned him out by the shoulders, and for what alleged cause? Why should not papers be asked for? The fact is, that the Foreign-office of England, in the hands which now conduct it, has become a laughing-stock to those powers which do not regard it as a nuisance; and something *must be* done to rescue our international interests from such disreputable keeping.

SPECTATOR.—MARCH 25.

The expedition of General Evans against the fortified Carlist town of Hernani, has ended in his complete defeat. In our last paper we mentioned, that on the 10th the combined English and Spanish troops under Evans had driven the Carlists from the heights of Ametzagna, with the loss of about 1000 men. It does not appear distinctly from any account we have read, how long Evans remained in that position: but on the 15th, he had advanced to the immediate neighbourhood of Hernani, which lies about six miles south of San Sebastian, driving the enemy before him. On the evening of Wednesday the 15th, he assaulted and took the Venta of Oriamendi, and other fortified positions within about a mile and half of Hernani. In the course of Wednesday night, he threw up batteries along the Venta; and on Thursday morning commenced throwing shells into the town, the Carlists keeping up a pretty sharp fire from their intrenchments. At this time, the force of General Evans, consisting altogether of about 10,000 men, was in three divisions. The centre ran along the Venta-hill; the right wing stood between it and the village of Lasarte; the left touched upon the bridge of Astigarraga, which a guard of Carlists was suffered, unwisely, to retain. On the extremity of the right wing, was a body of 400 Royal British Marines, commanded by Colonel Owen. About half-past twelve the attack on Hernani was ordered to commence; but scarcely was the forward movement begun, when the Carlist bugles were heard, and Don Sebastian with about 8000 men appeared, "as if by magic." from behind Hernani. One division of this reinforcement passed over the bridge of Astigarraga, attacked the left wing of Evan's army, and met with little resistance. The first battalion of the Auxiliary Legion, was seized with a panic, which was soon communicated to a Spanish legion; and the "demoralization," to use General Evan's phrase, became universal. In fact, the left wing fell back upon the centre in complete disorder. The centre behaved with more courage, and kept the Carlists at bay; but in the meanwhile, the right wing had been attacked, and made scarcely a better defence than the left. One regiment of Spaniards behaved in a most cowardly manner. The whole division fell back upon the heights of Oriamendi; and Don Sebastian moved in the direction behind the Venta-hill, in order to take the main body in the rear. In this fatal manœuvre he would have certainly succeeded, had not the gallant little band of British Marines pressed forward and repulsed the Carlists, though ten times their numerical force. The Sixth Battalion of the Legion also behaved well, and drove the enemy from some heights which they occupied in their *rear*. On both flanks and in front the Carlists continued the attack, but not in a vigorous manner. In fact, it would seem that but for the downright cowardice of a great part of the troops under Evans, such was the superiority of his position, that the Carlists would have gained no decisive advantage. But it is stated in the correspondence of the *Chronicle*, that many soldiers of the Legion were drunk, and that when one was wounded four or five would escort him from the field Whole companies ran off to San Sebastian—the road to which was covered with waggons, women, and soldiers. The officers lost all power over the men; and Evans was compelled to order a retreat, which soon became little better than a flight, or his former position of Ametzagana; having spiked the guns and dismantled the fortifications on the Venta. The British Marines marched coolly off the field in the face of the enemy, company by company, in perfect order and contemptuous defience of all attack. The loss of this gallant little corps was one killed and twenty-three wounded. The total loss of the Christinos is stated by General Evans at between 8 0 and 900 killed and wounded; but other accounts by his own followers make it considerably larger—from 1,500 to 2,000 men. He brought back all his cannon. Although some of the men disgraced themselves, it is allowed on all hands that the officers behaved with the greatest gallantry Evans, as usual, exposed himself in the most daring manner. The coolness and skill of Colonel Wakefield are spoken of in high praise; and to his regiment of Lancers it is in a great measure owing that the loss of the retreating army was not doubled. Every officer in Evans's Staff had his horse shot from under him; but the only Staff Officer wounded was Captain Murray, who was hit in the thigh. Colonel Colter, of the Ninth Regiment, was killed on the field: and Colonel De Lancy is either dead of the wounds he received, or not expected to recover.

General Evans, in his dispatch to the Spanish Secretary of War, says nothing of Saarsfield or Espartero; whom some of the writers from the seat of war accuse of treachery—at least of a want of expected cooperation it does not appear, however, that Evans had any right to reckon upon them. It is probable, indeed, that he did hope that Saarsfield would have kept Don Sebastian in check; but Saarsfield, after advancing a short distance from Pampeluna, finding the weather severe and the roads bad, retired into Pampeluna leaving Don Sebastian at liberty to succour Hernani. A letter in the *Morning Chronicle*, evidently written by an officer friendly to Evans, states that Saarsfield had sent word to Evans of his intention to leave Pampeluna on the 15th As Pampeluna is about thirty five miles from Hernani, it was very improbable that he would arrive in time to aid in the attack of the 16th: and though it may be said that he should still have found employment for Don Sebastian, yet surely it was incumbent on General Evans to have procured certain information as to the movements of the Carlists and Christinos. So far was this from being the case, that his first intelligence of the approach of Don Sebastian, was the sound of the rebel bugles about a mile off, when 8000 Carlists appeared "as if by magic" from behind Hernani. Had General Evans no scouts, no advanced guards? Did he take it for granted, with the knowledge that the Carlists swarmed in the revolted provinces, that there would be no attempt to defend so important a place as Hernani—that no forced march would be made—that every usual precaution might be neglected?

General Evans's personal gallantry nobody doubts; but his generalship is now more than ever questioned. A series of unsuccessful *offensive* operations must ruin the reputation of any commander. As to the whine in some of the Tory journals about the "disgrace cast upon the British name," and so forth, that is mere factious nonsense. It is ridiculous to say that the British military character suffers because a certain lieutenant-colonel does not make a skilful commander-in-chief. And then, if a proof were wanting of the courage, discipline, and coolness of Englishmen, we have only to point to the conduct of the Marines.

It is feared that the news of this disaster will produce serious disturbances in Madrid; where the Ministers are quarrelling among themselves, and the Cortes and people with the Ministers. Mendizabal is especially unpopular; and his opponets have got up a charge against him of stealing valuables from monasteries in order to raise the ways and means. He is said to have carried off the jewels belonging to the Virgin of Astocha,—acting upon the "appropriation" principle; and the truth of the accusation is not the less vehemently insisted upon that the Minister contemptuously denies it.

MR. O'CONNELL'S LAW OF LIBEL.

The following is an abstract of Mr. O'Connelt's "Bill to secure the Liberty of the Press."

The preamble sets forth that "Whereas the freedom of the press is the chief promoter and best safeguard of the liberties of the people, and ought to be effectually protected against all vexations prosecutions and frivolous suits; and the law of libel ought to be made as clear and distinct as possible; be it therefore enacted, etc.

1. *Ex officio* informations not to be filed on account of libels.
2. Indictments for libel not to be prosecuted upon the mere allegation of the criminal intentions of the publisher.
3. In cases of public libel, not necessary to prove commission of crime to which libel is accessorial.
4. Indictments for personal libels to be prosecuted by the person aggreived alone.
5. No action maintainable for words written or printed, unless such words would be actionable if spoken.
6. Defendant in actions for libel may prove the truth of his allegations.
7. At the trial of any indictment for a personal libel, it shall be necessary for the prosecutor to prove the service on the publisher thereof, either personally or at his place of abode (one week at least before the indictment found), of a notice in writing, calling on him to retract and contradict the libellous matter.
8. If publisher shall, within one week from the serving of such notice as aforesaid, disclose the name of the author, and furnish the prosecutor with sufficent evidence to sustain the prosecution against the author, it shall not be competent for the prosecutor to sustain an indictment against the publisher.
9. If action against author fails, publisher to pay the costs of proceding to the prosecutor.
10. No special jury without consent of defendant
11. Counsel for prosecution not entitled to reply, except in certain cases.
12. Attachment not to issue for constructive contempt of Court.
13. Relates to the recovery of costs. Where damages do not exceed 40s, defendant to be entitled to costs as if a verdict for him; if exceeding 40s., and not exceeding 20*l*., neither party to be entitled to costs from the other; and if exceeding 20*l*., and not exceeding 50*l*., the plaintiff not to be entitled to more costs than d mages; and if exceeding 50*l*., the plaintiff to be entitled to full costs, as between attorney and client.
14. Act not to extend to prosecutions for blasphemous libels, or libels on his Majesty.
15. Not to effect privileges of houses of parliament.
16. Limiting duration of imprisonment and amount of fine. No convicted libeller, whether public or personal, to be sentenced to any greater length of imprisoument than six months, nor to a greater fine than £100, nor to any other punishment than to imprisonment or to the payment of a fine.
17. Not to extend to limit the punishment of accessories before the fact.
18. Nor to prosecutions for a misdemeanour in "certain cases."
19. Not to extend to Scotland.
20. Repeal former acts respecting libels.
21. Defendant may prove that libel was published without his consent.
22. Construction of terms. Public libel shall be construed to include any matter, written or printed, reflecting upon his Majesty's Government or his Majesty's Ministers, or upon either or both houses of Parliament, or upon constituted authority in the State, or upon the conduct and management of public affairs in any department of the State, whether foreign or domestic, or upon the administration of justice; and shall also include any matter, whether written or printed, that may be accessorial to the commission of any felony whatsoever; and that the words "a personal libel," shall be construed to include any matter reflecting on or injurious to any individual whatsoever, whether in a public or private station, or rank, or office, or employment, or trade, or profession, or business, or occupation.
23. Act may be altered.—*Chronicle, March* 15.

LOSS OF THE SHIP MEXICO.

(ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.)

(From a Correspondent of the *New York Enquirer*.)

On reaching Hempstead I concluded to go somewhat off the road to look at the place where the ship Mexico was cast away. In half an hour we came to Lott's Tavern, some four or five miles this side of the beach where the ship lay—and here, in its barn, had been deposited the bodies of the ill-fated passengers which had been thrown upon the shore. I went out to the barn. The doors were open; and such a scene as presented itself to my view I certainly never could have contemplated. It was a dreadful—a frightful scene of horror.

Forty or fifty bodies, of all ages and sexes, were lying promiscuously before me, over the floor, all frozen, and as cold as marble—and all, except a few, in the very dress in which they perished. Some with their hands clenched, as if for warmth, and almost every one with an arm crooked and bent, as it would be in clinging to the rigging.

There were scattered about among the number four or five beautiful little girls, from six to sixteen years of age, their cheeks and lips as red as roses, with their calm blue eyes open looking you in the face, as if they would speak. I could hardly realize that they were dead. I touched their cheeks, and they were frozen as hard as a solid rock, and not the least indention could be made by any pressure of the hand. I could perceive a resemblance to each other, and supposed them to be the daughters of a passenger named Pepper, who perished, together with his wife and all the family.

On the arms of some were to be seen the impression of the rope which they had clung to—the mark of the twist deeply sunk into the flesh. I saw one poor negro sailor, a tall man, with his head thrown back, his lips parted, and his now sightless eyeballs turned upwards, and his arms crossed over his breast, as if imploring heaven for aid. This poor fellow evidently had frozen while in the act of fervent prayer.

One female had a rope tied to her leg, which had bound her to the rigging; and another little fellow had been crying, and thus frozen, with the muscles of the face just as we see children when crying. There was a brother and sister dashed upon the beach, locked in each other's arms; but they had been separated in the barn. All the men had their lips firmly compressed together, and with the most agonizing expression on their countenances I ever beheld.

A little girl had raised herself on tiptoe, and thus was frozen just in that position. It was an awful sight, and such a picture of horror was before me that I became unconsciously fixed to the spot, and found myself trying to suppress my ordinary breathing, lest I should disturb the repose of those around me. I was aroused from the reverie by the entrance of a man—a coroner.

As I was about to leave, my attention became directed to a girl, who I afterwards learned had come that morning from the city to search for her sister. She had sent for her to come over from England, and had received intelligence that she was in this ship. She came into the barn, and the second body she cast her eyes upon was hers. She gave way to such a burst of impassioned grief and anguish that I could not behold her without sharing in her feelings. She threw herself upon the cold and icy face and neck of the lifeless body, and thus, with her arms around her, remained wailing, moaning, and sobbing, till I came away; and when some distance off, I could distinctly hear her calling her by name in the most frantic manner.

So little time, it appears, had they to prepare for their fate, that I perceived a bunch of keys and a half-eaten cake fall from the bosom of a girl whom the Coroner was removing. The cake appeared as if part of it had just been bitten, and hastily thrust into her bosom, and round her neck was a ribbon, with a pair of scissors suspended.

And to observe the stout rugged sailors, too, whose iron frames could endure so much hardship, here they lay—masses of ice. Such scenes show us, indeed, how powerless and feeble are all human efforts when contending against the storms and tempests which sweep with resistless violence over the face of the deep. And yet the vessel was so near the shore that the shrieks and moans of the poor creatures were heard through that bitter, dreadful night, till, towards morning, the last groan died away, and all was hushed in death, and the murmur of the raging billows was all the sound that then met the ear.

After the storm the wreck was approached, and here and there were seen columns, pillars of ice, which was formed on the frozen bodies as the sea broke over them.—*Globe, March* 3.

CURIOUS TRIAL FOR ARSON.

At Cambridge, Thursday being appointed for the trial of John Frederick Mortlock for arson, the anxiety to obtain entrance into Court was almost unexampled. The high connections of the prisoner, his being a Cambride man, and the singular circumstances under which the crime was alleged to have been committed, all concurred to render him an objeet of peculiar interest. The prisoner is of the age of twenty-seven, and a handsome and manly-looking person; he conducted himself throughout the day in a firm manner.

Mr. Andrews, in opening the case, stated, that the prosecutor was a banker in the town of Cambridge, and the prisoner was his nephew. The prosecutor was the proprietor of the parish of Little Abington, but, being a bachelor, he let the hall and parks to another gentleman, occupying himself only an ornamental cottage, where he was in the habit of sleeping for three or four nights in almost every week. On 10th November, Mr. Thomas Mortlock had dined at his cottage with his brother, the Rev. Edmund Mortlock, and retired to bed between nine and ten o'clock. He was awoke by an alarm of fire at one o'clock, and, hastily dressing himself, he looked from his window, and saw a stack of hay on fire in his rickyard. He then went down stairs; but on going through his dressing-room, he found that the window was broken, and that the chintz curtain was burnt. On further exmination the woodwork of the window was found to be burnt, and the paper of the room, on both sides of the window, was scorched. It further appeared that the pane of glass next to the screw which fastened the window had been broken from without and the screw withdrawn; but, in consequence of the swelling of the wood work of the window, by wet, it had been found impossible to open it. A ladder, which had been in the rickyard the day before was found lying under this window. The hay-stack was entirely consumed. The prisoner was intended originally for college, but it was thought advisable that he should go to India, and thither he went in 1828; he returned in 1830, again went to India in 1831, and returned in the following year. In the year 1834 his uncle found himself compelled to exhibit articles of the peace against him. He lay in prison from March till August in the year, in consequence of his inability to find sureties for his good behaviour, when he was liberated upon entering into his own recognizances, and those of two other persons, to keep the peace for two years. With reference to this imprisoment, amongst other thing, he wrote to another of his uncles in April, 1835, beginning his letter in these terms:—"Dear Uncle,—It is a farce to address one as 'dear' who has inflicted the most tyrannical, wanton, and deep injuries upon me but it is the custom." He then goes on to ask—"Why was my allowance of 16s. a-week stopped? Enough! Have I forgotten my imprisonment, my bread and water, my degradation, or my associates? By 10,000 devils you shall find, and my uncle Thomas, that I have not." He afterwards says—"He only wishes the time was come," and damns his uncle's officious and insolent interference," and ends, "I suppose you are gods, or something superior. Again I d—n you. Your loving and dutiful nephew, the man whom you thought fit to associate only with thieves and felons." In another letter, witten in February, 1836, he styles the prosecutor a "cold-blooded scoundrel," who had caused him to be arrested and fed on bread and water, etc. He then goes on—"Am I to suffer indignity from my father's brother, and think nothing of it? Redress I will have at all hazards; for, by God, no one shall wrong me with impunity, etc. If you do not wish to be pointed at as the relative of one who made himself notorious by taking the law into his own hands, you will do what I ask," etc. In consequence of the threats contained in this letter, he was again obliged to enter into recognizances to keep the peace towards his uncle for five years. In December, 1835, he went to receive the weekly allowance provided by his friends, and when he had received it, he threatened that he "would be a Thurtell to his uncle Thomas—he would kill his uncle Thomas," etc. In order to connect the prisoner with the fire, it would be shown that he went to London in an extraordinary dress on the 28th of October, that he returned, and was seen within five or six miles of Abington on the day of the fire. A person, habited in a similar dress to that which he wore on his going to and returning from London, would be shown to be in the village from four to six o'clock in the evening. That person purchased some bread and cheese and onions, and when he was last seen before the fire, he was, after looking suspiciously over the wall of the prosecutor's garden, in the church-yard, which was immediately opposite to the house of Mr. Mortlock.

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On the following day, some crumbs of bread and some onion-peelings were found in the church porch. The prisoner, on the day succeeding that of the fire, would be traced home to Thurlow, a distance of 12 miles from Abington in the same remarkable dress in which he left on 28th of October.

Evidence was then given proving the above case.

William Speed, gamekeeper to Mr. Norris, at Abingtonhall, on 28th October, saw the prisoner between Bournbridge and Chesterford, three or four miles from Abington: he had on his head a round skull-cap or hat, fitting close to his head, and having a broad turning-up brim; it was one of the new-fashioned hats, and is called a "wide awake:" he was dressed in a rusty dark shooting-jacket, and had on low shoes and high-shoe-leggings, which left an interval between them and his shoes. The prisoner asked the witness if he knew him, and on his replying yes, the prisoner answered, "he had been telling the old gentleman (a man working on the road) that he was a New-market drover." He added, he had come from home that morning, and was going to London. Only the lower class of people wear the kind of hat the prisoner had on.

Several other persons proved seeing a man dressed nearly in the same manner between the places spoken to be the last witness and Abington. Some of them, however spoke to the "leggings" going quite down to the shoes of the stranger, others, said there was an interval left between the leggings, and the shoes. Some again said the rim of the hat was turned "up," and others thought it was "down." They also could not identify the prisoner as the person whom they saw; but they all agreed that he was no common man, or, as one of them said, "He walked with a very genteel attitude, and had very much the appearance of a gentleman, in spite of his mean dress." One man, who had known him before, thought it was the prisoner.

Several witnesses traced the prisoner on the road to Thurlow, commencing six miles from Abington, on the day following that of the fire.

John Hatt, bookseller, of Cambrige, stated that in August, 1835, the prisoner and his uncle William were in his shop, when the former said, "As true as there's a God in Heaven, when the term of my bondage is expired, I'll take the life of my uncle Thomas, for which I believe the Lord will forgive me, as I conceive to him I owe my present distressed state."

William Park was accustomed to pay the prisoner 16s. a week, by order of his grandfather. On 1st December. 1835, when he came for his money, the prisoner asked witness if he knew Thurtell? The man replied, "Yes, as others did, through the public papers." The prisoner then said, "he meant to be a Thurtell to his uncle Thomas; he meant to kill him" The witness asked if he knew what he was saying; and the prisoner replied "he certainly would do it."

Two letters in the hand-writting of the prisoner, one dated in August, 1835, the other in February 1836, were read, the substance of which was stated in Mr. Andrews's opening speech. The statement made by the prisoner when he was before the magistrates was then read. It did not admit being in Abington on the day of the fire, was argued that there was no evidenee to show that he was the person spoken of.

Mr. KELLY then addressed the jury for the prisoner.—When the learned gentleman had spoken for two hours, and whilst he was continuing to address them, one of the jury went round the jury-box, and seemed to collect the opinion of his fellows.

The jury then said they were quite satisfied that they could not convict the prisoner. They returned a verdict of Not Guilty.

Mr. Justice COLTMAN then addressed the prisoner in an impressive and earnest manner on his past conduct and future duties. He was then discharged.—*Times, March* 25.

POSTHUMOUS PAPERS OF THE PICKWICK CLUB.

DESCRIPTIVE OF A VERY IMPORTANT PROCEEDING ON THE PART OF MR. PICKWICK; NO LESS AN EPOCH IN HIS LIFE, THAN IN THIS HISTORY.

MR. PICKWICK'S apartments in Goswell Street, although on a limited scale, were not only of a very neat and comfortable description, but peculiarly adapted for the residence of a man of his genius and observation. His sitting-room was the first floor front, his bed-room the second floor front; and thus, whether he were sitting at his desk in the parlour, or standing before the dressing-glass in his dormitory, he had an equal opportunity of contemplating human nature in all the numerous phases it exhibits, in that not more populous than popular thoroughfare. His landlady, Mrs. Bardell—the relict and sole executrix of a deceased custom-house officer—was a comely woman of bustling manners and agreeable appearance, with a natural genius for cooking, improved by study and long practice into an exquisite talent. There were no children, no servants no fowls. The only other inmates of the house were a large man, and a small boy; the first a lodger, the second a production of Mrs· Bardell's. The large man was always home precisely at ten o'clock at night, at which hour he regularly condensed himself into the limits of a dwarfish French bedstead in the back parlour; and the infantine sports and gymnastic exercises of Master Bardell were exclusively confined to the neighbouring pavements and gutters. Cleanliness and quiet reigned throughout the house; and in it Mr. Pickwick's will was law.

To any one acquainted with these points of the domestic economy of the establishment, and conversant with the admirable regulation of Mr. Picwick's mind, his appearance and behaviour on the morning previous to that which had been fixed upon for the journey to Eatanswill, would have been most mysterious and unaccountable. He paced the room to and fro with hurried steps, popped his head out of window at intervals of about three minutes each, constantly referred to his watch, and exhibited many other manifestations of impatience, very unusual with him. It was evident that something of great importance was in contemplation, but what that something was not even Mrs. Bardell herself had been enabled to discover.

"Mrs. Bardell," said Mr. Picwick at last, as that amiable female approached the termination of a prolonged dusting of the apartment—

"Sir," said Mrs. Bardell.

"Your little boy is a very long time gone."

"Why it's a good long way to the Borough, Sir" remonstrated Mrs. Bardell.

"Ah," said Mr. Pickwick, "very true; so it is."

Mr. Pickwick relapsed into silence, and Mrs. Bardell resumed her dusting.

"Mrs. Bardell," said Mr. Pickwick, at the expiration of a few minutes.

"Sir," said Mrs. Bardell again.

"Do you think it's a much greater expense to keep two people, than to keep one?"

"La! Mr. Pickwick," said Mrs. Bardell, colouring up to the very border of her cap, as she fancied she observed a species of matrimonial twinkle in the eyes of her lodger; "La! Mr. Pickwick, what a question!"

"Well, but *do* you?" inquired Mr. Pickwick.

"That depends—" said Mrs. Bardell, approaching the duster very near to Mr. Pickwick's elbow, which was planted on the table; "that depends a good deal upon the person, you know, Mr. Pickwick; and whether it's a saving and careful person, Sir."

"That's very true," said Mr. Pickwick, "but the person I have in my eye (here he looked very hard at Mrs. Bardell) I think possesses these qualities; and has, moreover, a considerable knowledge of the world, and a great deal of sharpness, Mrs. Bardell; which may be of material use to me."

"La! Mr. Pickwick," said Mrs. Bardell; the crimson rising to her cap-border again.

"I do," said Mr. Pickwick, growing energetic, as was his wont in speaking of a subject which interested him, "I do, indeed; and to tell you the truth, Mrs. Bardell, I I have made up my mind."

"Dear me, Sir," exclaimed Mrs. Bardell.

"You'll think it very strange now," said the amiable Mr. Pickwick, with a good-humoured glance at his companion, "that I never consulted you about this matter, and never even mentioned it, till I sent your little boy out this morning—eh?"

Mrs. Bardell could only reply by a look. She had long worshipped Mr. Pickwick at a distance, but here she was, all at once, raised to a pinnacle to which her wildest and most extravagant hopes had never dared to aspire. Mr. Pickwick was going to propose—a deliberate plan too—sent her little boy to the Borough, to get him out of the way—how thoughtful—how considerate?

"Well," said Mr. Picwick, "what do you think?"

"Oh, Mr. Pickwick," said Mrs. Bardell, trembling with agitation, "you're very kind, Sir."

"It'll save you a good deal of trouble, won't it?" said Mr. Pickwick.

"Oh, I never thought anything of the trouble, Sir," replied Mrs. Bardell; "and, of course, I should take more trouble to please you then, than ever; but it is so kind of you, Mr. Pickwick, to have so much consideration for my loneliness."

"Ah, to be sure," said Mr. Pickwick; "I never thought of that. When I am in town, you'll always have somebody to sit with you. To be sure, so you will."

"I'm sure I ought to be a very happy woman," said Mrs. Bardell.

"And your little boy—" said Mr. Pickwick.

'Bless his heart," interposed Mrs. Bardell, with a maternal sob.

"He, too, will have a companion," resumed Mr. Pickwick, "a lively one, who'll teach him, I'll be bound, more tricks in a week, than he would ever learn in a year." And Mr. Pickwick smiled placidly.

"Oh you dear—" said Mrs. Bardell.

Mr. Pickwick started.

"Oh you kind, good, playful dear," said Mrs. Bardell; and without more ado, she rose from her chair, and flung her arms round Mr. Pickwick's neck, with a cataract of tears, and a chorus of sobs.

"Bless my soul," cried the astonished Mr. Pickwick; —"Mrs. Bardell my good woman—dear me, what a situation—pray consider,—Mrs. Bardell, don't—if anybody should come—"

"Oh, let them come," exclaimed Mrs. Bardell, frantically; "I'll never leave you—dear, kind, good, soul;" and with these words, Mrs. Bardell clung the tighter.

"Mercy upon me" said Mr. Pickwick, struggling violently, "I hear somebody coming up the stairs. Don't, don't, there's a good creature, don,t." But entreaty and remonstrance were alike unavailing: for Mrs. Bardell had fainted in Mr. Pickwick's arms; and before he could gain time to deposit her on a chair, Master Bardell entered the room, unshering in Mr. Tupman, Mr. Winkle, and Mr. Snodgrass.

Mr. Pickwick was struck motionless and speechless. He stood with his lovely burden in his arms, gazing vacantly on the countenance of his friends, without the slighest attempt at recognition or explanation. They, in their turn, stared at him, and Master Bardell, in his turn, stared at every body.

The astonishment of the Pickwickians was so absorbing, and the perplexity of Mr. Pickwick was so extreme, that they might have remained in exactly the same relative situations until the suspended animation of the lady was restored, had it not been for a most [illegible] expression of filial affection on the part of her youthful son. Clad in a tight suit of corderoy, spangled with brass buttons of a very considerable size, he at first stood at the door astounded and uncertain; but by degrees, the impression that his mother must have suffered some personal damage, pervaded his partially developed mind, and considering Mr. Pickwick as the aggressor, he set up an appalling and semi-earthly kind of howling, and butting forward with his head, commenced assailing that immortal gentleman about the back and legs, with such blows and pinches as the strength of his arm, and the violence of his excitement, allowed.

"Take this little vallain away," said the agonised Mr Pickwick, "he's mad."

"What *is* the matter?" said the three tongue-tied Pickwickians.

"I don't know," replied Mr. Pickwick, pettishly. "Take away the boy—(here Mr. Winkle carried the interesting boy, screaming and struggling, to the further end of the apartment).—Now help me, lead this woman down stairs.

"Oh, I am better now," said Mrs. Bardell, faintly.

"Let me lead you down stairs," said the ever gallant Mr. Tupman.

"Thank you, Sir—thank you;" exclaimed Mrs. Bardell, hysterically And down stairs she was led accordingly, accompanied by her affectionate son.

"I cannot conceive—" said Mr. Pickwick, when his friend returned—"I cannot conceive what has been the matter with that woman. I had merely announced to her my intention of kee ing a man servant, when she fell into the extraordinary paroxysm in which you found her. Very extraordinary thing."

"Very," said his three friends.

"Placed me in such an extremely awkward situation," continued Mr. Pickwick.

"Very;" was the reply of his followers, as they coughed slightly and looked dubiously at each other.

This behaviour was not lost upon Mr. Pickwick. He remarked their incredulity. They evidently suspected him.

"There is a man in the passage now," said Mr. Tupman.

"It's the man I spoke to you about," said Mr. Pickwick, "I sent for him to the Borough this morning. Have the goodness to call him up Snodgrass."

Mr. Snodgrass did as he was desired: and Mr, Samuel Weller forthwith presented himself.

* * * * * *

Mr. Pickwick would in all probability have gone on for some time, had not the entrance of Sam, with a letter, caused him to break off in his eloquent discourse. He passed his handkerchief across his forehead, took off his spectacles, wiped them, and put them on again; and his voice had recovered its wonted softness of tone, when he said,—

"What have you there, Sam?"

"Called at the Post-office just now, and found this here letter, as has laid there for two days," replied Mr. Weller. "It's sealed with a vafer, and directed in round hand."

"I don't know this hand," said Mr. Pickwick, opening the letter. "Mercy on us! what's this? It must be a jest; it—it can't be true."

"What's the matter?" was the general inquiry.

"Nobody dead, is there?" said Wardle, alarmed at the horror, in Mr. Pickwick's countenance.

Mr. Pickwick made no reply, but, pushing the letter across the table, and desiring Mr. Tupman to read it aloud, fell back in his chair with a look of vacant astonishment quite alarming to behold.

Mr. Tupman, with a trembling voice, read the letter, of which the following is a copy:—

Freeman's Court, Cornhill, August 8th, 1830.
Bardell against Pickwick.

Sir,

Having been instructed by Mrs. Martha Bardell, to commence an action against you, for a breach of promise of marriage, for which the plaintiff lays her damages at fifteen hundred pounds, we beg to inform you that a writ has been issued against you in this suit, in the Court of Common Pleas; and request to know, by return of post, the name of your attorney in London, who will accept service thereof.

We are, Sir,
Your obedient servants,
Dodson and Fogg

Mr. Samuel Pickwick.

There was something so impressive in the mute astonishment with which each man regarded his neighbour, and every man regarded Mr. Pickwick, that all seemed afraid to speak. The silence was at length broken by Mr. Tupman.

"Dodson and Fogg," he repeated mechanically.

"Bardell and Pickwick," said Mr. Snodgrass, mustning.

"Peace of mind and happiness of confiding females," murmured Mr, Winkle, with an air of abstraction.

"It's a conspiracy," said Mr. Pickwick, at length recovering the power of speech;—"a base conspiracy between these two grasping attorneys; Dodson and Fogg. Mrs. Bardell would never do it;—she hasn't the heart to do it;—she hasn't the case to do it. Ridiculous—ridiculous."

"Of her heart," said Wardle, with a smile, "you should certainly be the best judge. I don't wish to discourage you, but I should certainly say that, of her case, Dodson and Fogg are far better judges than any of us, can be."

"It's a vile attempt to extort money," said Mr. Pickwick.

"I hope it is," said Wardle, with a short, dry cough.

"Who ever heard me address her in any way but that in which a lodger would address his landlady?" continued Mr. Pickwick, with great vehemence. "Who ever saw me with her? Not even my friends here——"

"Except on one occasion," said Mr. Tupman.

Mr. Pickwick changed colour.

"Ah" said Wardle, "Well, that's important. There was nothing suspicious then, I suppose?"

Mr. Tupman glanced timidly at his leader. "Why," he said, "there was nothing suspicious; but—I don't know how it happened, mind—she certainly was reclining in his arms."

"Gracious powers!" ejaculated Mr. Pickwick, as the recollection of the scene in question, struck forcibly upon him;—"what a dreadful instance of the force of circumstances!—So she was."

"And our friend was soothing her anguish," said Mr. Winkle, rather maliciously.

"So I was," said Mr. Pickwick. "I won't deny it. So I was." I so she was.

"Hallo!" said Wardle; "for a case in which there is nothing suspicious, this looks rather queer—eh, Pickwick—eh? Ah, sly dog—sly dog!" and he laughed till the glasses on the side-board, rang again.

"What a dreadful conjunction of appearances!" exclaimed Mr. Pickwick, resting his chin upon his hands. "Winkle—Tupman—I beg your pardon for the observations I made just now. We are all the victims of circumstances, and I the greatest." With this apology, Mr. Pickwick buried his head in his hands, and ruminated; while Wardle measured out a regular circle of nods and winks, addressed to the other members of the company.

"I'll have it explained, though," said Mr' Pickwick, raising his head, and hammering the table. "I'll see this Dodson and Fogg. I'll go to London to-morrow."

"Not to-morrow," said Wardle; "you're too lame."

"Well then, next day."

"Next day is the first of September, and you're pledged to ride out with us, as far as Sir Geoffrey Manning's grounds, at all events, and to meet us at lunch, if you don't take the field."

"Well then, the day after," said Mr. Pickwick; "Thursday.—Sam."

"Sir," replied Mr. Weller.

"Take two places outside to London, on Thursday morning, for yourself and me."

"Wery well, Sir."

Mr. Weller left the room, and departed slowly on his errand, with his hands in his pocket, and his eyes fixed on the ground.

"Rum feller, the hemperor," said Mr. Weller, as he walked slowly up the street "Think o' his makin' up to that ere Mrs. Bardell—vith a little boy, too! Always the vay vith these here old 'uns hows' ever, as is such steady goers to look at. I didn't think he'd ha' done it, though—I didn't think he'd ha' done it." And moralising in this strain, Mr. Samuel Weller bent his steps towards the booking-office.

* * * * * *

Mr. Jackson departed up stairs on his errand, and immediately returned with a message that Mr. Fogg would see Mr. Pickwick in five minutes; and having delivered it, returned again to his desk.

"What did he say his name was?" whispered Wicks.

"Pickwick," replied Jackson; "it's the defendant in Bardell and Pickwick."

A sudden scraping of feet, mingled with the sound of suppressed laughter, was heard from behind the partition.

"Twigging me. Sam!" replied Mr. Pickwick; "what do you mean by twigging me?

Mr. Weller replied by pointing with his thumb over his shoulder: and Mr. Pickwick, on looking up, became sensible of the pleasing fact, that all the four clerks, with countenances expressive of the utmost amusement, and their heads thrust over the wooden screen, were minutely inspecting the figure and general appearence of the supposed trifler with female hearts, and disturber of female happiness. On his looking up, the row of heads suddenly disappeared, and the sound of pens travelling at a furious rate over paper, immediately succeeded.

A sudden ring at the bell which hung in the office, summoned Mr. Jackson to the appartment of Fogg, from whence he came back to say that he (Fogg) was ready to see Mr, Pickwick if he would step up stairs.

Up stairs Mr. Pickwick did step accordingly, leaving Sam Weller below. The room door of the one-pair back, bore inscribed in legible characters the imposing words "Mr. Fogg;" and, having tapped thereat, and been desired to come in, Jackson ushered Mr. Pickwick into the presence.

"Is Mr. Dodson in?" inquired Mr. Fogg.

"Just come in, Sir," replied Jackson.

"Ask him to step here."

"Yes, Sir." Exit Jackson.

"Take a seat, sir," said Fogg; "there is the paper. Sir: my partner will be here directly, and we can converse about this matter, Sir."

Mr. Pickwick took a seat and the paper, but, instead of reading the latter, peeped over the top of it, and took a survey of the man of business, who was an elderly pimply-faced, vegetable-diet sort of man, in a black coat, mixture trousers, and small black gaiters; a kind of being who seemed to be an essential part of the desk at which he was writing, and to have about as much thought or feeling.

After a few minutes, silence, Mr. Dodson, a plump, portly, sternlooking man, with a loud voice, appeared: and the conversation commenced.

"This is Mr. Pickwick," said Fogg.

"Ah! You are the defendant, Sir, in Bardell and Pickwick?" said Dodson.

"I am, Sir," replied Mr. Pickwick.

"Well, Sir," said Dodson "and what do you propose?"

"Ah!" said Fogg, thrusting his hands into his trousers' pockets, and throwing himself back in his chair, what do you propose, Mr. Pickwick?

"Hush, Fogg" said Dodson, "let me hear what Mr. Pickwick has to say."

"I came, gentlemen," replied Mr. Pickwick,—gazing placidly on the two partners,—"I came here, gentlemen, to express the surprise with which I received your letter of the other day, and to inquire what grounds of action you can have against me."

"Grounds of"—Fogg had ejaculated thus much, when he was stopped by Dodson.

"Mr Fogg," said Dodson, "I am going to speak."

"I beg your pardon, Mr. Dodson," said Fogg.

"For the grounds of action, Sir," continued Dodson, with moral elevation in his air, "you will consult your own conscience and your own feelings. We, Sir we, are guided entirely by the statement of our client. That statement, Sir, may be true or it may be false; it may be credible or it may be incredible; but, if it be true, and it be credible, I do not hesitate to says Sir, that our grounds, of action, Sir, are strong, and not to be shaken You may be an unfortunate man, Sir, or you may be a designing one; but if I were called upon as a juryman upon my oath, Sir to express an opinion of your conduct, Sir, I do not hesitate to assert that I should have but one opinion about it." Here Dodson drew himself up, with an air of offended virtue, and looked at Fogg, who thrust his hands further in his peckets, and, nodding his head sagely, said, in a tone of the fullest concurrence, "Most certainly."

"Well, Sir," said Mr. Pickwick, with considerable pain depicted in his countenance, "you will permit me to assure you, that I am a most unfortunate man, so far as this case is concerned."

"I hope you are, Sir," replied Dodson; "I trust you may be Sir. If you are really innocent of what is laid to your charge, you are more unfortunate than I had believed any man could possibly be. What do *you* say, Mr. Fogg?"

"I say precisely what you, say," replied Fogg, with a smile of incredulity.

"The writ, Sir, which commences the action," continued Dodson, "was issued regularly. Mr. Fogg, where is the *præcipe* book?

"Here it is," said Fogg. handing over a square book, with a parchment corer.

"Here is this entry," resumed Dodson. "Middlesex, Capias *Martha Bardell, widow*, v. *Samuel Pickwick*. Damages, £1500. Dodson and Fogg for the plaintiff, Sept. 28, 1830.' All regular, Sir; perfectly." And Dodson coughed and looked at Fogg, who said" "Perfectly," also. And then they both looked at Mr. Pickwick.

"I am to understand, then," said Mr. Pickwick "that it really is your intention to proceed with this action?"

"Understand, Sir!—that you certainly may," replied Dodson, with something as near a smile as his importance would allow.

"And that the damages are actually laid at fifteen hundred pounds?" said Mr. Pickwick.

"To which understanding you may add my assurance, that if we could have prevailed upon our client, they would have been laid at treble the amount, Sir:" replied Dodson.

"I believe Mrs. Bardell specially said, howev[illegible] served Fogg, glancing at Dodson, "that she wo[illegible] compromise for a farthing less."

"Unquestionably," replied Dodson, sternly. [illegible] action was only just begun; and it wouldn't hav[illegible] to let Mr. Pickwick compromise it then, even if [illegible] been so disposed.

"As you offer no terms, Sir," said Dodson, dis[illegible] a slip of parchment in his right hand, and affecti[illegible] pressing a paper copy of it on Mr. Pickwick [illegible] left, "I had better serve you with a copy of this w[illegible] Here is the original, Sir."

"Very well gentlemen, very well." said Mr. [illegible] rising in person and wrath at the same time; "you hear from my solicitor gentlemen."

"We shall be very happy to do so," said Fogg [illegible] bing his hands.

"Very," said Dodson, opening the door.

"And before I go, gentlemen," said the excite[illegible] Pickwick, turning round on the landing, "permit me t[illegible] that of all the disgraceful and rascally proceedings—

"Stay, Sir, stay," interposed Dodson, with grea[illegible] liteness. "Mr. Jackson—Mr. Wicks."

"Sir," said the two clerks, appearing at the bott[illegible] the stairs.

"I just want you to hear what this gentleman [illegible] replied Dodson. "Pray, go on, Sir—disgraceful rascally proceedings, I think you said."

"I did," said Mr. Pickwick, thoroughly rouse[illegible] said, Sir, that of all disgraceful and rascally proce[illegible] that ever were attempted, this is the most so. I re[illegible] Sir."

"You hear that, Mr. Wicks?" said Dodson.

"You won't forget these expressions, Mr. Jack[illegible] said Fogg.

"Perhaps you would like to call us swindler[illegible] said Dodson. "Pray do, Sir, if you feel disposed pray do, Sir."

"I do," said Mr. Pickwick. "You *are* swindl[illegible]

"Very good," said Dodson. "You can hea[illegible] there, I hope, Mr. Wicks."

"Oh yes, Sir,' said Wicks.

"You had better come up a step or two higher, if can't," added Mr. Fogg.

"Go on, Sir; do go on. You had better call us th[illegible] Sir; or perhaps you would like to assault one of us. do it, Sir, if you would; we will not make the sm[illegible] resistance. Pray do it, Sir."

As Fogg put himself very temptingly within the [illegible] of Mr. Pickwick's clenched first, there is little doub[illegible] that gentleman would have complied with his earne[illegible] treaty, but for the interposition of Sam, who, he[illegible] the dispute, emerged from the office, mounted the [illegible] and seized his master by the arm.

"You just come away," said Mr. Weller. "B[illegible] dore and shuttlecock's a wery good game, when you[illegible] the shuttlecock and two lawyers the battledores, in [illegible] case it get's too excitin' to be pleasant. Come away, S[illegible] If you want to ease your mind by blowing up someboc[illegible] come out into the court and blow up me; but it's rayt[illegible] too expensive work to be carried on here."

And without the slightest ceremony, Mr. Weller hau[illegible] his master down the stairs, and down the court, and ha[illegible] ing safely deposited him in Cornhill, fell behind, prepar[illegible] to follow withersoever he should lead.

The actual expense of carrying a letter to Edinbu[illegible] or Glasgow is a fraction of a farthing, and the expe[illegible] of the offices in London and Edinburgh rather exce[illegible] the carriage, making the cost per letter about a farth[illegible] in the whole, and for this the government charge is [illegible] 1½d. per single letter, and if any enclosure 2s. 2½d. He[illegible] it is that though the population has increased one-t[illegible] since the year 1818, the number of readers and wr[illegible] has been at least quadrupled by the education of [illegible] people, the trade and commerce of the country h[illegible] nearly doubled, and the communication by stage-coa[illegible] has more than doubled, yet the post-office revenue in [illegible] was less than it was in 1815! notwithstanding the [illegible] pays less for carrying letters now than in 1815.—*Atla[illegible] March* 12.

The activity with which the Parliamentary friends and agents of Government are canvassing their respective constituencies, would lead to the very natural inference that a dissolution of Parliament is looked for very shortly. —*United Service Gazette. March* 8.

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